

MANAGEMENT PLAN AND REGULATORY GUIDE FOR CHINOOK AND COHO SALMON
IN THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT SUMMER TROLL FISHERY, 2000



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FOREWORD

This plan summarizes the management approach the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (department) will employ during the 2000 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat commercial salmon summer troll fishery for chinook and coho salmon, and provides some of the regulatory information formerly found in the troll regulatory guide. Beginning in 1998, the department reformatted the commercial troll fishing regulations based on the troll regulatory guide model. As a result, most of the former regulatory guide information is now found in the standard regulation books available at local ADF&G offices.

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INTRODUCTION

The Southeast Alaska/Yakutat commercial salmon troll fishery occurs in State of Alaska and Federal Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) waters east of Cape Suckling and north of Dixon Entrance. The fishery is managed according to regulations promulgated by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (board), the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and the US/Canada Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC). The department, under emergency order authority, conducts inseason management. In 2000, the all-gear chinook salmon fishery will be managed to achieve a harvest target based on the “US/Canada bilateral agreement for the Southeast Alaska all-gear chinook catch” (BLA). The BLA specifies a harvest based on a relationship between a preseason Abundance Index (AI) generated by the Pacific Salmon Commission’s Chinook Technical Committee and a target harvest rate specified in the BLA. The BLA also provides for an inseason adjustment to the harvest level based on an assessment of inseason data. Coho salmon will be managed to ensure escapement goals and to achieve board allocation guidelines. Coho salmon near Dixon Entrance will be managed in cooperation with Canada according to the BLA.

This management plan discusses the management objectives and methods used to achieve board, NPFMC, NMFS, and PSC policies and goals for the commercial summer troll fishery. This plan covers commercial trolling for chinook, coho, and chum salmon. Other species caught and retained by trollers are considered incidental.

2000 SUMMER SEASON DATES

1. General Summer Troll Fishery:

July 1 through September 20. Chinook salmon may be harvested only during open periods announced by the department. The coho salmon season may be extended no more than 10 days (September 21 through September 30) in Districts 101 through 116 (Figure 1) depending on run strength [5 AAC 29.110].

MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Chinook Salmon

The majority of the chinook salmon harvested in the Alaska troll fishery are wild and hatchery stocks originating in British Columbia, Canada, Washington, and Oregon. As a result, the Southeast Alaska chinook salmon harvest is managed on an annual, all-gear catch quota established by the United States and Canada through the PSC. The ceiling is now abundance-based, with increased quotas when abundance is high, and vice versa. In addition to the catch ceiling of treaty fish, provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) administered by the PSC provide for an additional harvest of chinook salmon that have been produced in Alaskan hatcheries (add-on). The all-gear add-on is equal to the total number of hatchery chinook caught, minus the pre-treaty production of chinook salmon (5,000), and a risk adjustment factor.

Management Objectives

1. Achieve the allowable chinook salmon harvest.
2. Maximize the harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced chinook salmon.
3. Manage the fishery according to the Board's Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Chinook and Coho Salmon Fisheries Management Plan (5 AAC 29.100 and 5 AAC 29.110)
4. Continue the coastwide natural chinook salmon stock-rebuilding program.
5. Achieve catch allocations among user groups as mandated by the Board.
6. Minimize the incidental mortality of chinook salmon to the extent practicable.

Management Methods

General Summer Fishery

Historically, the majority of chinook salmon are taken during the general summer opening, when the majority of waters, including the outside waters, are open to trolling. Unlike the spring fishery, a quota is set for management of chinook salmon. Determining when the general summer season for chinook salmon must be closed to stay within the allowable harvest is one of the major functions of the department's troll management plan. Tabulating the up-to-date troll catch is difficult due to the large number of fish tickets and the difficulty of receiving them from remote areas in a timely manner. Therefore, a Fisheries Performance Data (FPD) program, consisting of confidential interviews with commercial trollers as they deliver catches, is used to estimate daily catch rates in six areas (Figure 2). The total number of days the fishery will be open for chinook salmon retention is calculated by dividing the summer season harvest goal by the estimated daily catch by the troll fleet. In 1992 through 1995, because of the low number of chinook salmon available for harvest, the department announced a fixed number of days beginning July 1. From 1996-1999, the Department returned to inseason management. For 2000, the department has set the first opening period of 5 days. Although inseason management is preferable, the pre-determined opening time period has been set this year because of the low number of treaty fish available.

The department will manage the summer troll season according to the board management plan (5 AAC 29.100), which calls for harvesting 70% of the remaining chinook salmon troll quota (see next section) in an initial opening beginning July 1. The remainder of the quota is to be harvested following any closure for coho salmon conservation and/or allocation in August. The management plan also calls for all areas to be open during the July 1 opening. Following the first chinook opening, the areas of high abundance (Figure 3) will be closed unless fewer than 30% of the total remaining number of chinook salmon were harvested in the first opening.

The hatchery add-on is calculated inseason through port sampling programs. Chinook salmon are sampled for the presence of coded wire tags (CWTs). The heads containing CWTs are then sent to the Juneau CWT lab for decoding. The number of Alaskan hatchery fish is calculated by expanding the number of Alaskan hatchery-produced chinook in the sampled catch by the total catch.

Projected 2000 Chinook Salmon Harvests

The chinook salmon fisheries will be managed according to the BLA. In addition to this "base catch," Alaskan hatcheries are projected to contribute approximately 3,500 chinook salmon to the summer troll harvest. The actual hatchery add-on will be determined inseason, and finalized postseason, from CWT

estimates.

At the February 1997 Board of Fisheries meeting, sharing percentages were established for the recreational and commercial troll and net chinook salmon fisheries (not including Alaska hatchery chinook). The commercial troll fishery was allocated 80% and the recreational fishery 20% of the PST quota, after subtracting 4.3% from the total for the purse seine fisheries, 7,600 for the drift gillnet fishery, and 1,000 for the setnet fishery. Each group is responsible for proportionally sharing the 5,000 pre-treaty chinook harvest and risk adjustment factors.

The 2000 all-gear quota for treaty chinook salmon is an estimated 190,000 fish, pending review and agreement within the CTC on the calibrated chinook abundance index for Southeast Alaska. According to the BOF allocation plan outlined above, the troll fishery allocation of the treaty quota is approximately 110,000 fish. The summer troll quota is calculated by adding the winter treaty harvest (33,000 fish), the spring treaty harvest (estimated at 10,000 fish), the pre-treaty Alaska hatchery harvest (3,700 fish), and a statistical risk factor surrounding the Alaska hatchery contribution estimate of 1,000 fish, and subtracting this sum from the troll allocation. This results in a summer troll quota of 90,000 fish. Under the BOF plan, 70% of the summer quota is to be harvested during the first summer opening beginning July 1. Therefore, the target catch for the first opening will be 63,000 treaty fish, plus an estimated 5% Alaska hatchery fish, or a total first summer opening target catch of 66,000 fish.

Preliminary Total Troll Fishery Harvest for the 2000 Season

TROLL CHINOOK CATCHES IN THOUSANDS					
Treaty Quota	Seine	Drift GN	Set GN	Sport	Troll
190,000	8,200	7,600	1,000	35,000	138,000
2000 Troll Numbers:		Total		Hatchery	Treaty Fish
		Winter	36,600	2,800	32,800
		Spring	20,000	10,000	10,000
		Pre-Summer Total:			43,000
		Pre-treaty hatchery and statistical risk factor:			4,700
		Total pre-Summer:			48,000
		Summer Total = Troll - Pre-summer total - Pre-treaty and risk factor:			90,000
		138,000-48,000=			
		First Summer Treaty Fish Target = 70% summer total =			63,000
		Second Summer Treaty Fish Target = Summer total-First summer =			27,000

The department will update the preseason projection of abundance with actual fishery catch and effort statistics immediately following the closure of the first opening. Any adjustments to the targeted all-gear harvest based on this inseason data will be made as soon as possible.

Based on past fishery performance at similar abundance levels of treaty chinook salmon, the fishery will open for five days.

Following the closure of the initial summer chinook period, all chinook salmon must be offloaded prior to resuming trolling for other species.

Coho Salmon

Most coho salmon harvested in the troll fishery are of Alaskan origin. They spawn in approximately 2,500 streams in Southeast Alaska during the fall and early winter months. Coho salmon catches were depressed in the mid to late 1970s but improved through most of the 1980s and 1990's. The 1999 catch was 2.3 million fish, with a 5-day August closure and extended fishing in much of the region from September 21-30.

Troll fishery catches of coho salmon in outer coastal areas generally peak during mid-July to mid-August. Catches in inside fisheries generally peak during late August to mid-September. Most coho salmon migrate into spawning streams between late September and mid-October.

Early in the season, coho stocks returning to southern Southeast Alaska are harvested by the troll fishery in northern and central outside areas where they intermingle with coho bound for northern and central areas of the region. Management of coho salmon is based on aggregate abundance. Lack of a general coho stock identification technique prevents assessment of run strength of individual stock groups contributing to these early-season mixed stock fisheries. Hatchery coho production (almost entirely from Southeast Alaska facilities) first became significant in 1980. The contribution of hatchery coho salmon since then has varied from 0.4% of the total troll catch in 1980, 13.0% in 1986, 5.5% in 1988, and 23% in 1996 and 1999.

Management Objectives

1. Provide adequate escapement of coho salmon, by area, to ensure sustainable populations.
2. Provide maximum opportunities for harvest consistent with conservation objectives.
3. Manage the coho fisheries to achieve allocations consistent with board regulations.
4. Manage coho salmon on the US/Canada border to comply with provisions of the BLA.

Management Methods

As with chinook salmon, the department's primary program for inseason assessment of catch rates is dockside interviews of vessel skippers. Catches by the net fisheries are obtained from fish tickets, while the recreational catch is estimated from a creel census conducted by the Sport Fish Division. An assessment of run strength using troll catch per unit of effort (CPUE) data from the FPD program occurs in mid to late-July. Information available on individual coho indicator stocks will also be considered in management actions.

Catch rates will be assessed in Southern Southeast Alaska from mid- through late-July to assess run strength of early-run coho salmon returning to systems in both Canada and the US, near the border. If run strength is weak, areas of Districts 101-104 may close for conservation for up to three weeks, from late July through mid-August.

Projected total season troll coho harvests will be used as a relative index of total run size. Analysis of the FPD program has shown that the cumulative areawide catch-per-day through Statistical Week 29 (average week ending date is July 19) is a good predictor of the total troll and all-gear coho catch (Figure 4). If the projected overall run size is less than 1.1 million wild fish, the department will implement a 7-day conservation closure beginning sometime in late July [5 AAC 29.110]. In 2000, the department will make this projection during the week beginning July 23. (Figure 4.)

The department will continue to monitor all coho fisheries after this period to determine if the number of coho salmon reaching inside areas will be adequate to provide for spawning requirements, given normal or

even restricted inside fisheries. The primary abundance indicators for this assessment consist of relative harvest levels by all fisheries and, in particular, CPUE of wild fish in inside drift gillnet and sport fisheries compared to 1971-1980 levels.

Cumulative catch-per-day of wild fish will be monitored in each of the six FPD areas (Figure 2) through August to assess run strength in each of the areas. Data will be compared with catches and CPUE within these areas and, if necessary, the department will implement area-specific closures.

The department, in years of high abundance, may extend the troll season in portions of Districts 101 through 116 if there are no conservation concerns. The department will consider the following data in determining if an extension is warranted;

1. total run size projection,
2. total harvests to date by gear by area,
3. CPUE relative to previous years by gear by area,
4. percent of hatchery fish in the catch relative to previous years,
5. survival projections for hatchery and wild stocks, and
6. inseason escapement data.

The department will announce any extensions, if warranted, during the week of September 14.

Allocation Actions

The board has established long-term allocation goals for the coho harvest by each commercial gear type. Target percentages established by the board are 61% for troll, 19% for purse seine, 13% for drift gillnet, and 7% for set gillnet. The Board stated that subsistence, personal use, and recreational harvests of coho salmon are not affected by the established allocations between commercial gear types. The board also stated that: "These percentages are guidelines only and may vary from season to season given natural fluctuations in salmon abundance and distribution and the limitations of fisheries management. It is, however, the board's intent that these allocation guidelines be met as closely as possible over the long term. It is not the board's intent for the department to disrupt any of the traditional commercial fisheries that the historical allocation is founded. The department may, however, make inseason adjustments to attempt to achieve these long term allocation guidelines." The department will, however, implement applicable, existing regulations (5 AAC 29.100). These regulations are:

1. A region-wide troll closure for up to 10 days is required during the coho season to address allocations between outer coastal fisheries and inside water fisheries if the department determines that the proportional share of coho salmon harvest by the troll fishery is larger than that of inside gillnet and recreational fisheries compared to the 1971-1980 levels. Primary inside fishery indicators for this assessment are overall coho salmon harvests and CPUE in the Tree Point, Prince of Wales, Taku/Snettisham, and Lynn Canal drift gillnet fisheries, and Juneau marine sport fishery.
2. In Sections 1-C, 1-E, and 1-F, salmon may be taken only as follows:
 - (a) Section 1-C: from August 15 through September 20;
 - (b) Section 1-E: from July 13 through September 20;
 - (c) Section 1-F: east of a line from the northernmost tip of Kirk Point to Mary Island Light to the southernmost tip of Cone Island, from July 13 through September 20;
 - (d) Section 1-F: east of a line from the southernmost tip of Black Island to the westernmost tip of Slate Island to the westernmost tip of White Reef to the easternmost tip of Black

Rock to the northernmost tip of Kirk Point, including the waters of Boca de Quadra not closed under 5 AAC 29.150(b)(2), from August 1 through September 20.

3. In District 8: the weekly fishing periods for trolling are the same as for drift gillnetting.
4. In District 11: salmon may be taken only in Sections 11-C and 11-D.
5. In District 15: salmon may be taken only in Sections 15-A and 15-C.
6. An 8-day-on, 6-day-off troll fishing schedule is required, starting July 15, for the upper portion of Chatham Strait (Section 12-B) and Lynn Canal (District 115). This schedule is tentative and may be adjusted following any troll closures (Figure 5). Dates when section 12-B and district 15 will be open are:

July 15-17
 July 24-July 31
 August 7-14
 August 21-28
 September 4-11
 September 18-20

7. The troll fishing schedule in portions of State waters off Yakutat, beginning August 7, corresponds to weekly fishing periods in the set gillnet fisheries (Figure 6).

If a region-wide troll closure is implemented to conserve coho salmon during late July or early August, the likelihood of a closure during mid-August to meet the allocation criteria will be reduced. Any potential transfer of coho harvest to inside fisheries resulting from an early closure, if implemented, will be reflected in inside fishery performance indicators used for comparison against the allocation criteria.

Tentative 2000 Summer Season Schedule

The following is a generalized timetable for summer salmon management. It is emphasized that some modifications to this schedule may be required.

EXPECTED REGULATORY ACTIONS	
DATES	
July 1	Open the 2000 general summer troll season for all species; the initial troll chinook opening will close when 70% of the remaining number of chinook salmon have been harvested. The first chinook retention period has been set for July 1- July 5. The waters of frequent high chinook abundance will close following the chinook closure.
Mid through late July	Assess coho run strength in Southern Southeast Alaska. Portions of Districts 101-104 may close if run strength indicates conservation concerns for coho stocks near the US/Canada border.
Late July/early August	Seven day region-wide conservation closure if projected run size is less than 1.1 million wild coho salmon; the projected total season commercial harvest will be used as index of run size.
Mid to late August	A region-wide closure of up to 10 days will be implemented if required for either coho conservation or allocation based on assessment of stock and fishery performance data relative to board-established criteria. If a region-wide conservation closure has occurred during late July, the likelihood of a closure

being implemented for allocation at this time will be reduced.

Following any closure of the troll fishery, the chinook salmon fishery will reopen to take all of the remaining treaty quota chinook.

During the closure period, a chum salmon fishery will occur in the Sitka Sound area.

Late August to September 20	Coho conservation measures implemented region-wide or by area, as required, to protect weak coho stocks.
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Mid-September	An assessment of coho strength to determine if portions of Districts 101 through 116 may remain open no longer than September 30.
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September 20	Established regulatory closing date of 2000 general summer troll season.
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The widespread and complex nature of the troll fishery necessitates a closely coordinated management program. Inseason management is accomplished through a team consisting of the Southeast Regional Management Biologist, three Troll Fishery Management Biologists, and the eleven Area Management Biologists. Names and work locations of people to contact concerning commercial troll fishery management are listed at the end of this plan.

OPEN AREAS DURING 2000 GENERAL SUMMER TROLL SEASON

Salmon trolling is permitted during open periods in all areas during the 2000 general summer season except as follows:

1. Those waters listed in [5 AAC 29.150] of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Finfish Regulations. Further restrictions are listed under [5 AAC 29.100] (Figures 5-8).
2. Chilkat Inlet Closure: The 2000 summer troll fishing season for portions of Chilkat Inlet will be delayed from July 1 until July 15. This closure provides protection for mature chinook salmon returning to spawn in the Chilkat River drainage.

REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO COMMERCIAL TROLL BYCATCH OF GROUND FISH AND HALIBUT

Halibut Bycatch

Halibut may be legally retained by trollers during the open season for halibut (March 15 - November 15), only if the vessel owner holds unused Individual Fishing Quota shares (IFQs) and a CFEC halibut permit card [50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 679.4(d)]. Trollers are required to retain any halibut taken incidentally while trolling for salmon if they hold unused IFQs [50 CFR 679.7(f)(11)]. Commercial fishing for halibut during a closed salmon season may be done only by fishers holding a valid halibut hand troll, mechanical jigging machine, or longline permit, as well as IFQs [5 AAC 28.051 (a)]. If

trollers have less than 500 pounds of halibut, they can offload their catch without having to give a six-hour notice to the National Marine Fisheries Service [50 CFR 679.5(l)(1)(iv)]. Halibut must be at least 32 inches with the head on, or 24 inches with the head off.

Demersal Shelf Rockfish (DSR) Bycatch

During the summer troll season, when the directed fishery for DSR is closed, trollers may retain up to 10% DSR by round weight of all species onboard. A 10% bycatch is also allowed in the 3 permanently closed areas described in 5 AAC 28.171. The DSR assemblage includes yelloweye rockfish, quillback rockfish, china rockfish, rosethorn rockfish, tiger rockfish, and canary rockfish. Effective July 14, 2000, all permit holders fishing in state waters (0-3 miles) within the Southeast District must retain, weigh and report all DSR taken. All DSR in excess of 10%, round weight, of all target species onboard the vessel must be weighed and reported as bycatch overage on an ADF&G fish ticket. All proceeds from the sale of excess DSR bycatch shall be surrendered to the state.

Lingcod Bycatch

New regulations approved by the Alaska Board of Fisheries went into effect in June pertaining to the Lingcod Management Plan. The western boundary of the Southeast District was expanded to Cape Suckling at 144° W. longitude. A new subdistrict, Icy Bay, was added between 140° W. and 144° W. longitude. A description of this new area and changes in other lingcod management areas can be found in the lingcod news release dated 6/15/00, available at ADF&G offices.

Trollers are reminded to retain tagged lingcod of any size and to request that the fish buyer notify ADF&G. The tag should be left on the fish. Catch date, location, and depth should be recorded.

Bycatch of Other Groundfish Species

The following are groundfish bycatch limits (in round weight) that commercial trollers are currently allowed to take against the round weight of all salmon onboard:

-- 10% DSR, 10% lingcod, 15% other rockfish in aggregate, 35% spiny dogfish, and 20% other groundfish.

The new groundfish commercial fishery regulations that pertain to salmon trollers, effective July 5, 2000 include:

1. Full retention of all rockfish in the internal waters of the Southeast District (Northern and Southern Southeast Inside Subdistricts) will be required. A permit holder must retain, weigh, and report all rockfish taken. All rockfish in excess of the allowable bycatch limits shall be reported as bycatch overage on the fish ticket and proceeds from the sale of excess rockfish will go to the state. These bycatch limits are listed above.
2. Power troll, hand troll, and longline vessels may retain spiny dogfish as bycatch up to 35%, by round weight, of the target species onboard.
3. Any species of shark retained as bycatch must be sold or utilized. In this subsection, "utilize" means use of the flesh of the shark for human consumption, for reduction to meal for production of food for animals or fish, for bait, or scientific and educational purposes (no finning).

4. A person may not possess groundfish in a manner that indicates an intent to keep the groundfish alive unless authorized by the terms of a scientific, propagative, or educational permit (no live fish groundfish fisheries).

Rules Pertaining to Switching Between Commercial Troll Gear and Mechanical Jig/Dinglebar Gear

Trollers must stop fishing for groundfish/halibut with mechanical jig or dinglebar gear three days (72 hours) prior to a salmon troll opening if they plan on participating in that salmon troll fishery. Trollers must also wait 24 hours after a salmon troll closure before fishing for groundfish with mechanical jig or dinglebar gear (5 AAC 29.120 (h)). Once a salmon troll opening is in progress, these waiting periods are not necessary. Salmon must be offloaded prior to fishing with mechanical jig or dinglebar gear [5 AAC 28.133(b)]. A vessel fishing for groundfish with dinglebar gear must display the letter “D”. A vessel fishing for groundfish with mechanical jig gear must display the letter “M” [5 AAC 28.135]. A vessel fishing for salmon cannot have the letter M or D displayed.

Use of Salmon Troll Gear and Longline Gear

As long as the permit holder has both a commercial salmon permit and a commercial longline permit, it is legal to set longline gear for groundfish, troll commercially, and retrieve longline gear during the same trip. Longliners are reminded to submit a logbook with their fish ticket.

Closed Area Reminder

Trollers are reminded that the waters of Sitka Sound are closed to the taking of lingcod [5 AAC 28.150 9(a)]. Groundfish may not be taken in waters off Cape Edgecumbe [5 AAC 28.150 (c)].

SPORT FISHING FROM A COMMERCIALLY LICENCED TROLL VESSEL

NOTE: The BOF repealed the prohibition on sport fishing from registered troll vessels in February 2000. The following regulations apply:

1. If sport fishing in waters closed to commercial fishing, the dorsal fin must be removed upon landing from any sport-caught salmon retained [5 AAC 47.041].
2. Sport fishing from a commercially licensed vessel while commercially caught salmon are in possession is illegal in waters closed to commercial salmon fishing.
3. Sport fishing for groundfish, halibut, and shellfish is allowed, except that halibut may not be onboard if there are any commercially-caught salmon onboard [5 AAC 47.041].
4. See the sport fishing and personal use regulations for complete details with respect to residency requirements, legal gear, and bag limits.

Charter Fishing

A vessel registered for commercial trolling may also be registered as a charter vessel, though a vessel

may not be used for both activities on the same day [5 AAC 75.995 (8)].

These regulations can be found in the 2000 Sport Fishing Regulation booklet.

Sale of sport-caught fish is prohibited.

REGIONAL AQUACULTURE SPECIAL HARVEST AREAS

Special harvest areas are described in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Areas Commercial Salmon and Miscellaneous Finfish Regulations book.

Deep Inlet and Eastern Channel Chum Salmon Plan for 2000

NSRAA is expecting about 3.0 million chum salmon to return to the Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Area (THA, Figure 9) and the Medvejie Hatchery, with approximately 2.6 million chum salmon to be available for common property harvest. The Deep Inlet THA rotational schedule will begin on July 2, with the first troll opening scheduled for Saturday, July 8, from 12:01 a.m. through 11:59 p.m. Weekly troll openings are scheduled for the THA each Saturday through September 2. This schedule may change if there is a buildup of fish or quality problems develop in the THA.

The Alaska Board of Fisheries expanded the Silver Bay Special Harvest Area so that cost recovery harvest can occur in all or portions of Eastern Channel, depending on the time period. Cost recovery fishing is expected to begin on June 27 in waters of Silver Bay and Eastern Channel. From July 24 through the end of the troll coho closure, the cost recovery area will be reduced in size.

During the troll coho closure in August, the department will open, by emergency order, an area in Sitka Sound in which trollers may target chum salmon [5 AAC 29.112]. This area includes waters of Eastern Channel bounded by a line from Signal Island Light to Black Rock to Kulichkof Rock to Cape Burunof to a point west of Pirates Cove at 135°22'38" W. long., 56°59'21" N. lat., to the westernmost tip of Long Island, to the easternmost tip of Long Island, to the westernmost tip of Emgeten Island, to the westernmost tip of Error Island to Silver Point to the southernmost tip of Galankin Island to Simpson Rock Light to the southernmost tip of Makhnati Island to Signal Island Light. (Figure 10). During this fishery, trollers may not retain or have onboard any coho or chinook salmon.

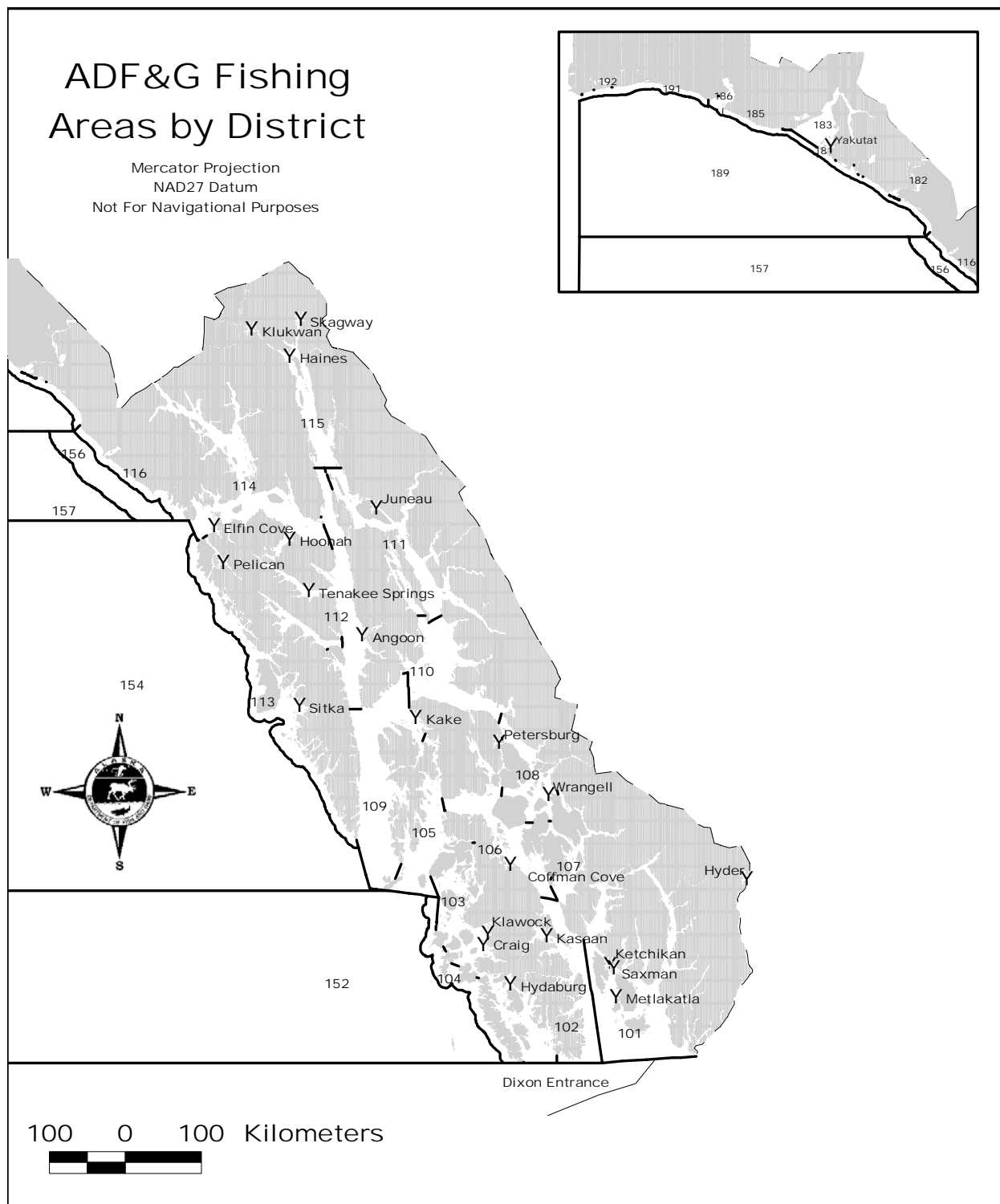


Figure 1. General summer catch reporting districts, 2000.

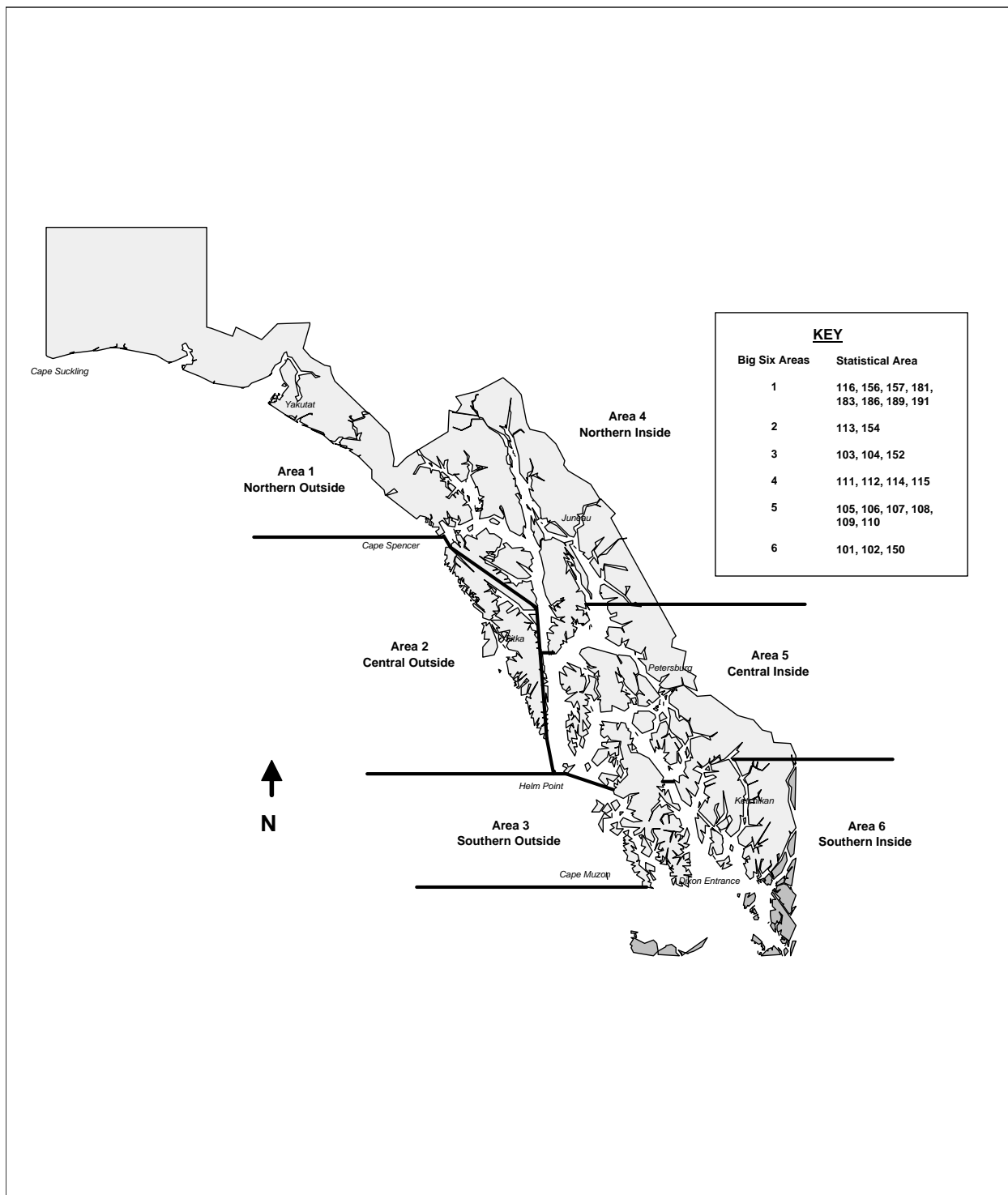


Figure 2. Fisheries Performance Data program data reporting areas in Southeast Alaska.

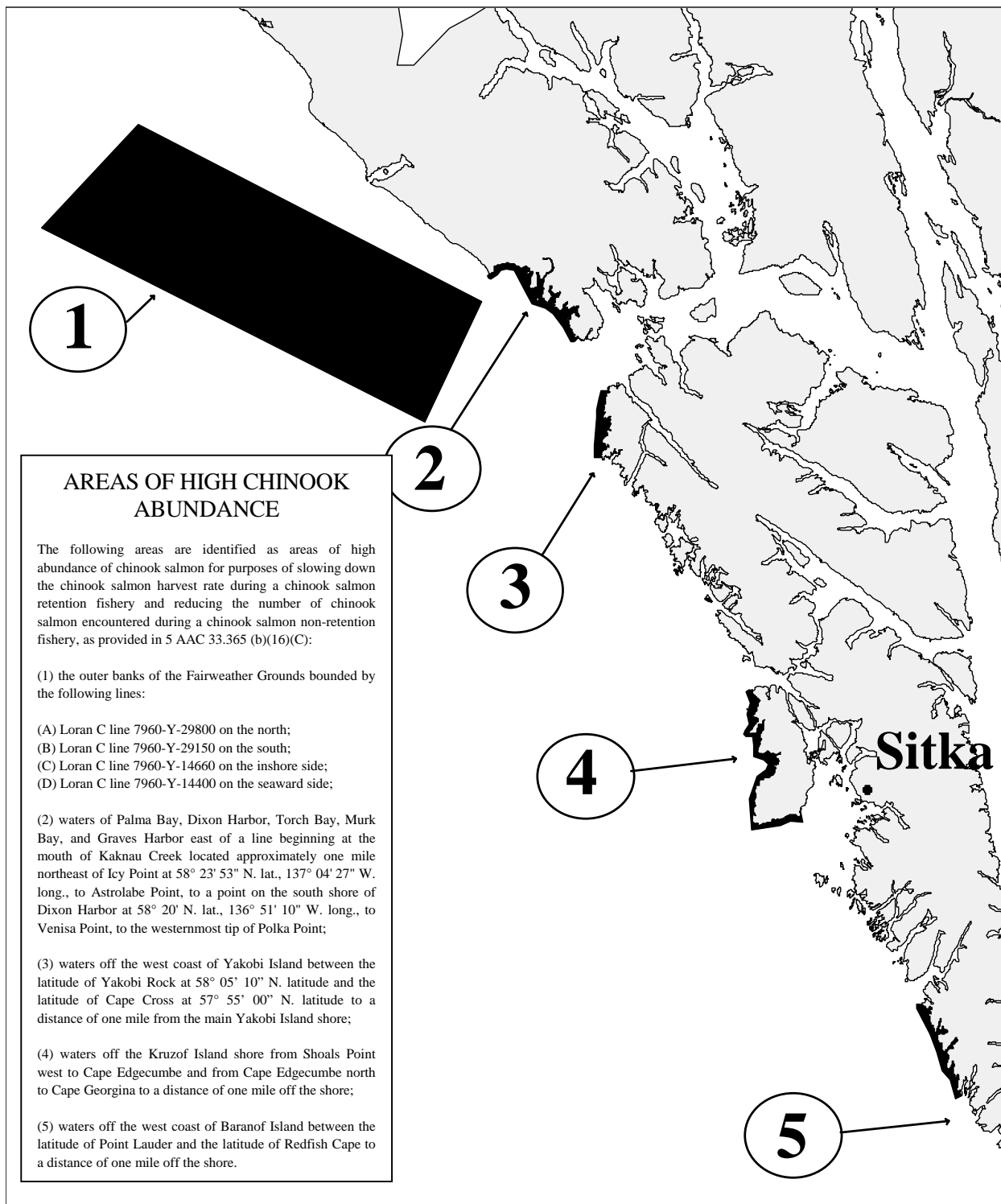


Figure 3. Southeast Alaska areas closed to trolling for all species following the initial chinook salmon opening in the Southeast Alaska summer troll season.

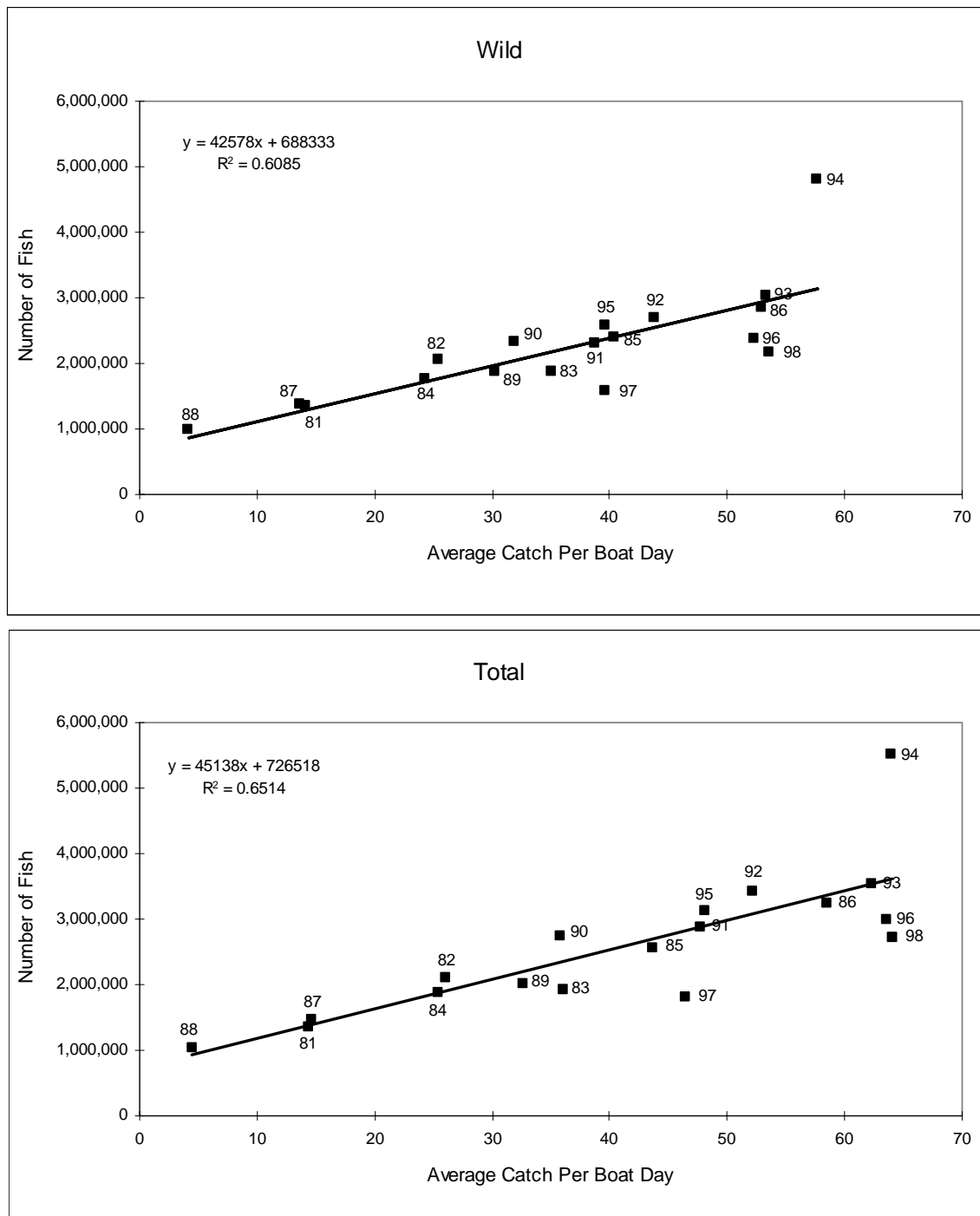


Figure 4. Inseason linear regression model using average catch per boat per day to predict the wild (top) and total (bottom) Southeast Alaska commercial coho salmon catch. Y axis = Region total commercial coho salmon catch prediction (excluding hatchery cost recovery). X axis = Troll fishery cumulative catch per boat day for Statistical Weeks 28-29 (July 6-19), which is calculated by adding the average daily catch rate for boats that make a landing in week 28 (July 6-12) and the average daily catch rate for boats that make a landing in week 29 (July 13-19).

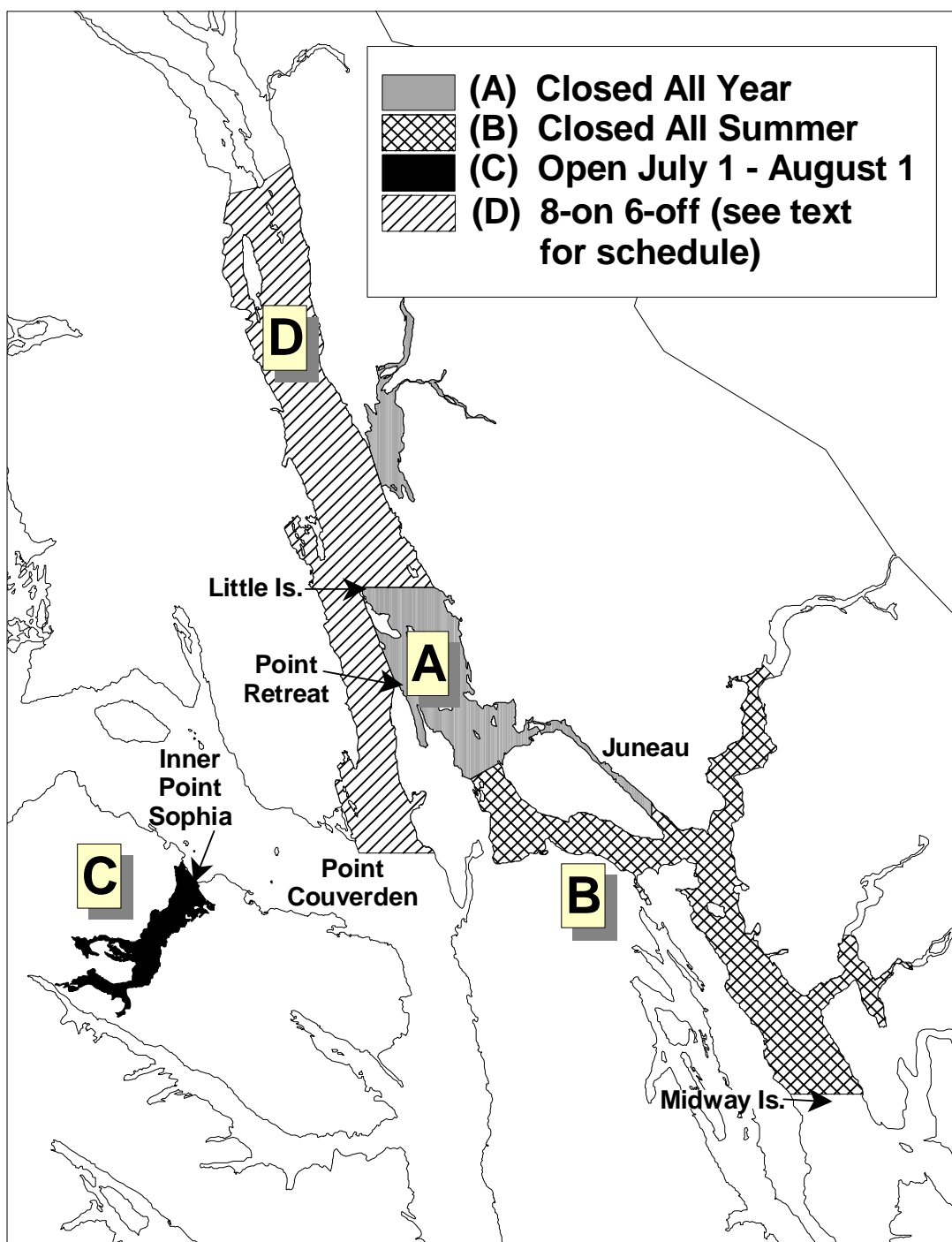


Figure 5. Juneau area general summer trolling areas and seasons, 2000. This map is for general information only and does not exempt trollers from provisions in [5 AAC 33.350 (CLOSED WATERS)] or Emergency Orders issued by the Department of Fish and Game. The general summer troll fishing season applies to those areas not specified in the key or in [5 AAC 33.350].

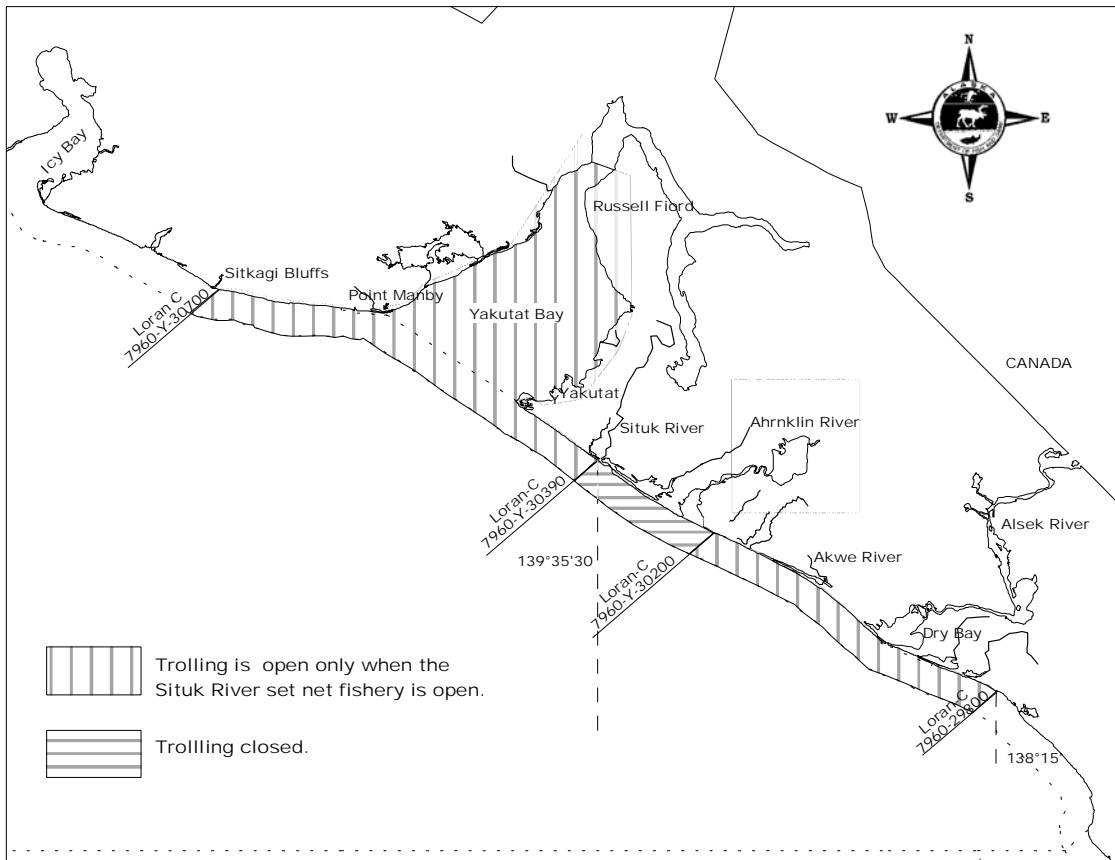


Figure 6. Trolling times and areas beginning August 7 for the Yakutat area, 2000. This map is for general information only and does not exempt trollers from provisions in [5 AAC 33.350 (CLOSED WATERS)] or Emergency Orders issued by the Department of Fish and Game. The general summer troll fishing season applies to those areas not specified in the key or in [5 AAC 33.350].

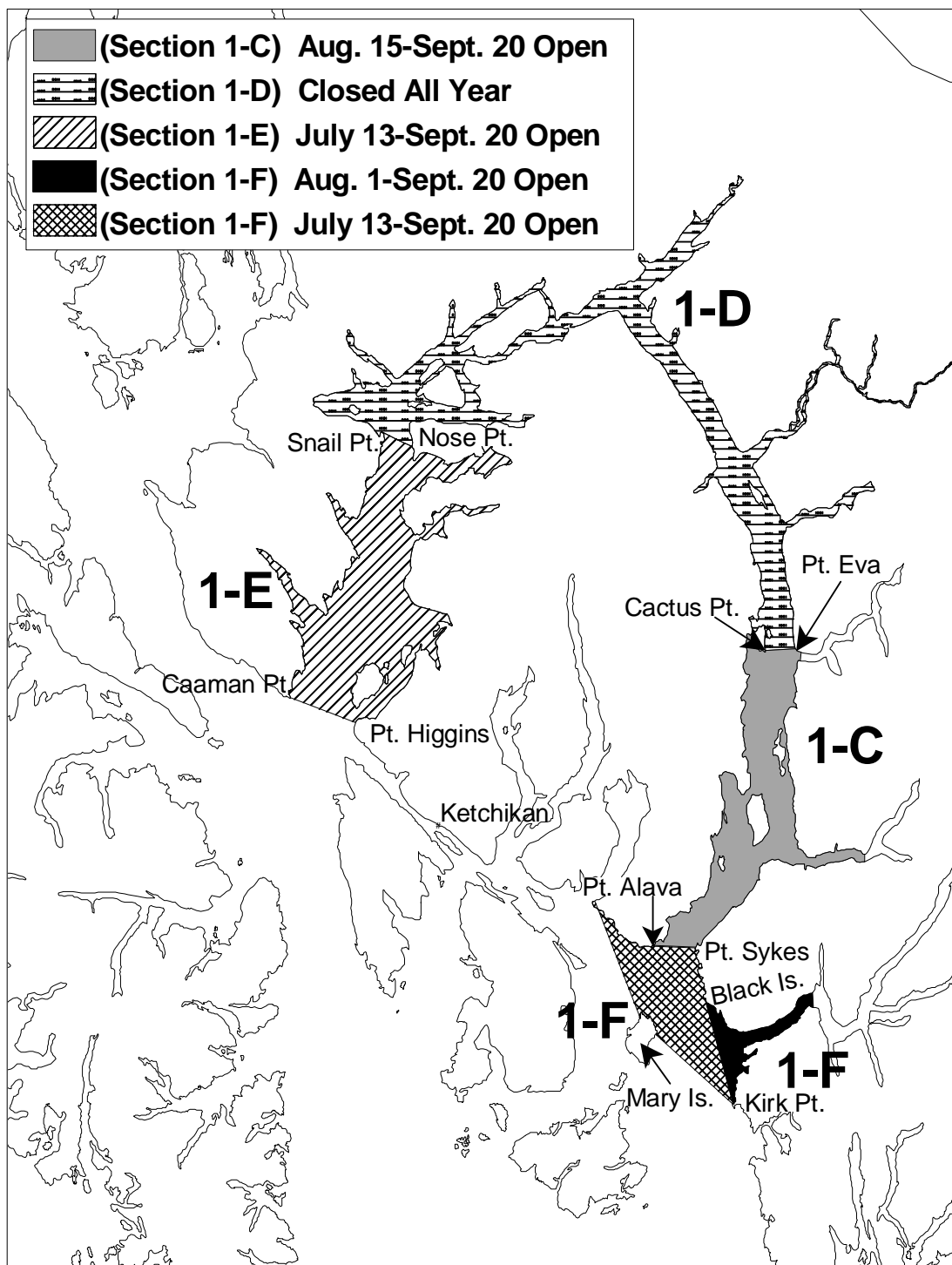


Figure 7. Ketchikan area general summer trolling areas and seasons, 2000. This map is for general information only and does not exempt trollers from provisions in [5 AAC 33.350 (CLOSED WATERS)] or Emergency Orders issued by the Department of Fish and Game. The general summer troll fishing season applies to those areas not specified in the key or in [5 AAC 33.350].

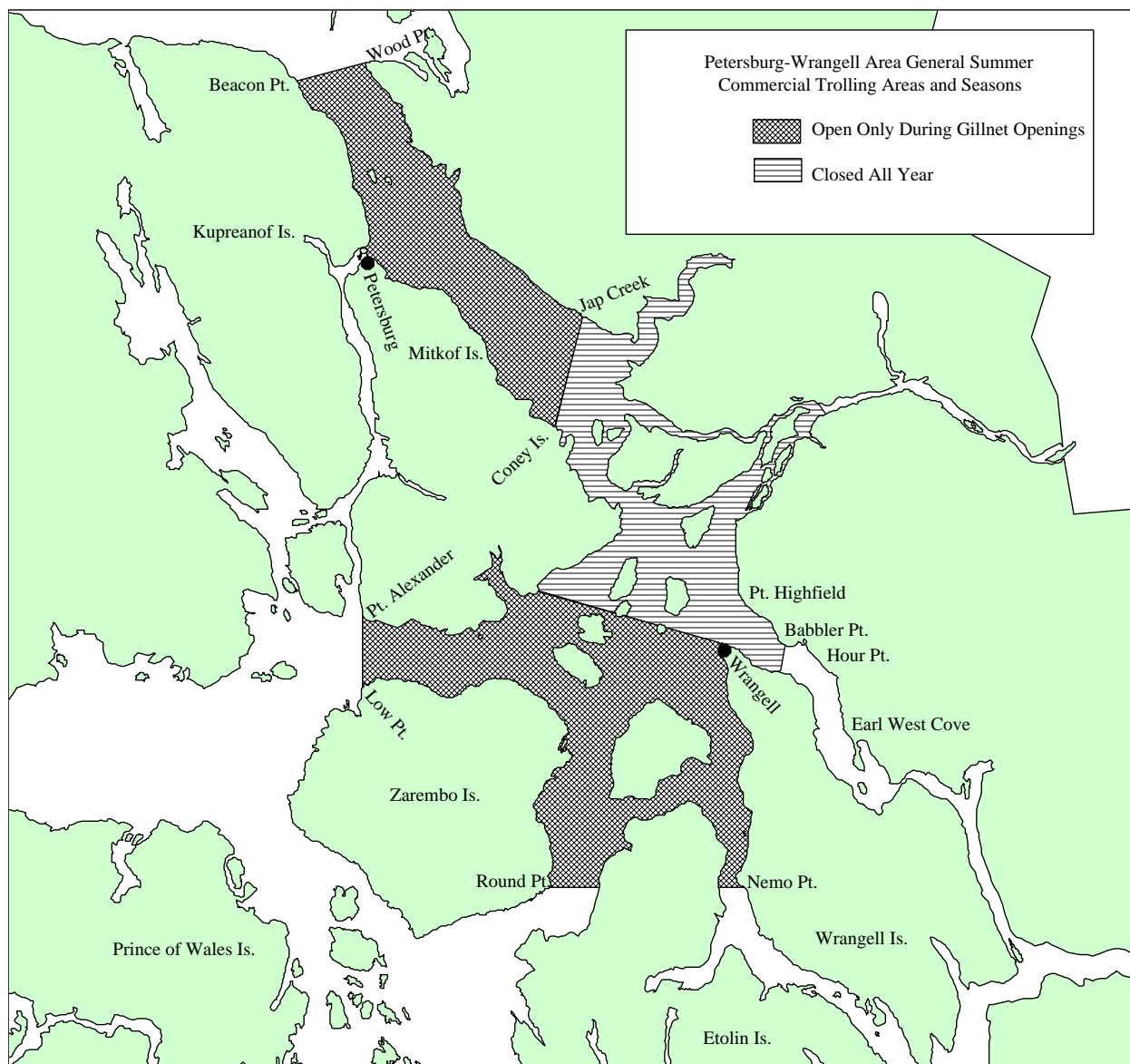


Figure 8. Petersburg/Wrangell area general summer trolling areas and seasons, 2000. This map is for general information only and does not exempt trollers from provisions in [5 AAC 33.350 (CLOSED WATERS)] or Emergency Orders issued by the Department of Fish and Game. The general summer troll fishing season applies to those areas not specified in the key or in [5 AAC 33.350].

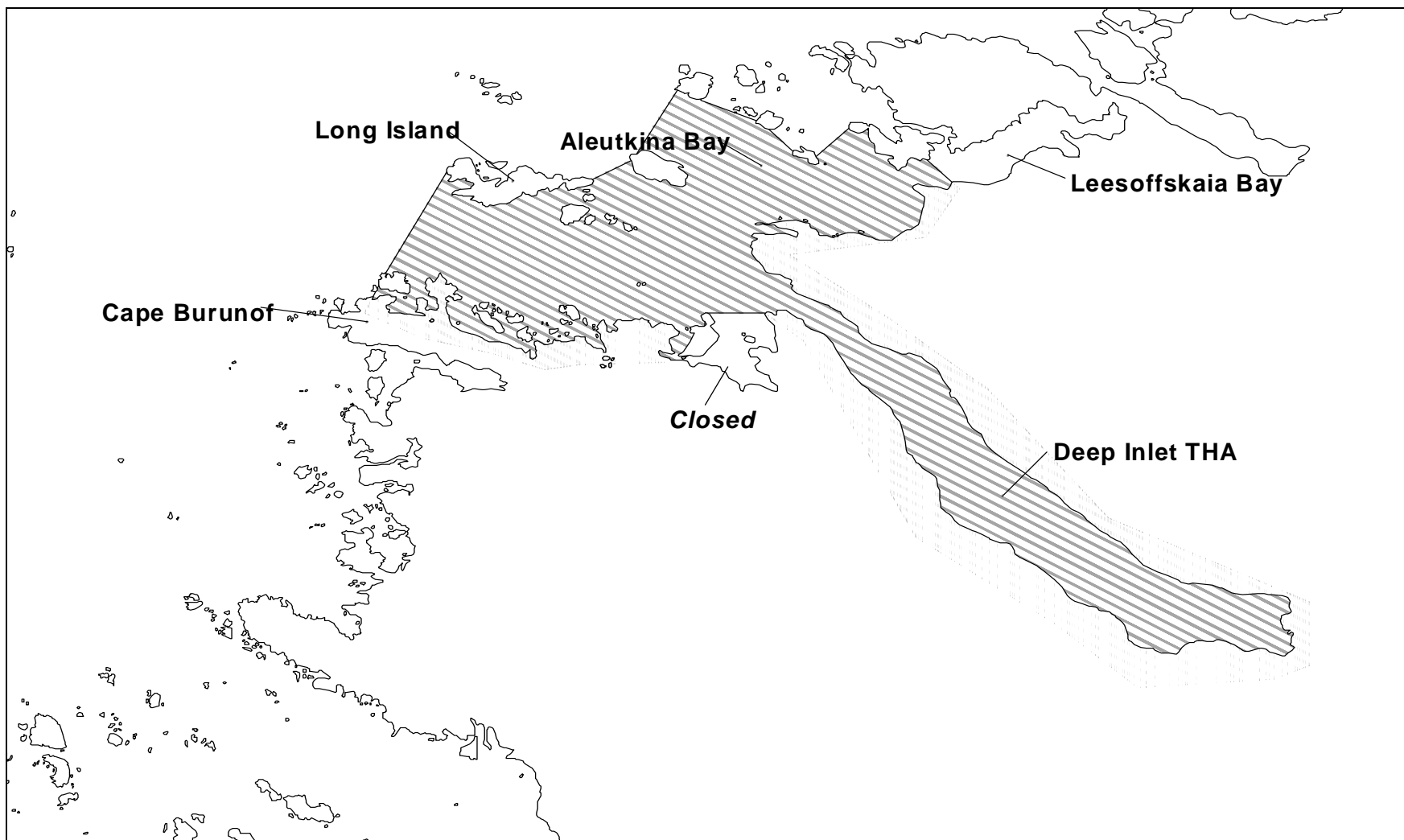


Figure 9. Deep Inlet THA (113-38). This map is for general information only and does not exempt trollers from provisions in [5 AAC 33.350 (CLOSED WATERS)] or Emergency Orders issued by the Department of Fish and Game.

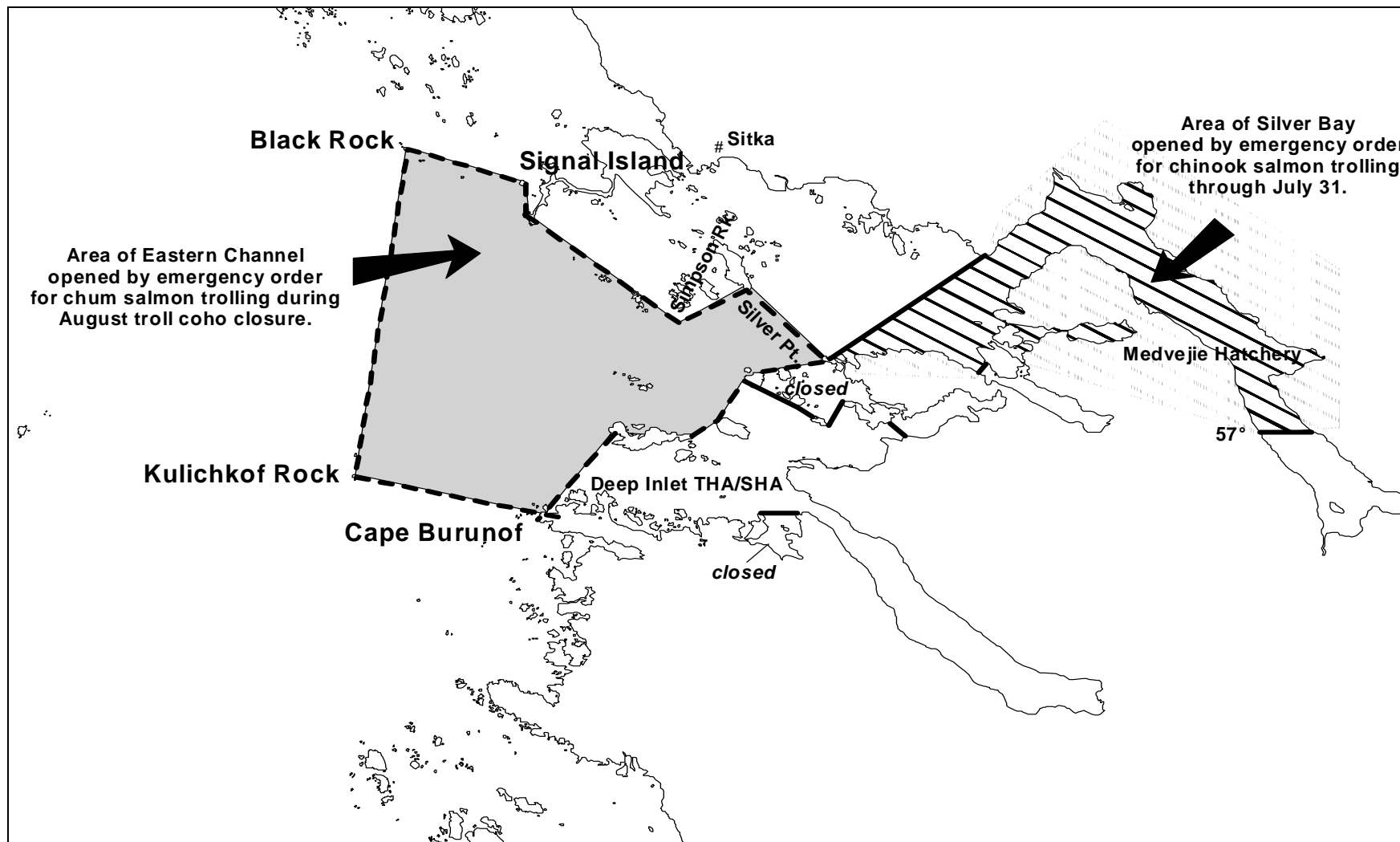


Figure 10. Silver Bay and Eastern Channel SHA for chum (113-37). Sitka area summer fisheries, 2000. This map is for general information only and does not exempt trollers from provisions in [5 AAC 33.350 (CLOSED WATERS)] or Emergency Orders issued by the Department of Fish and Game. See management plan text for description of area.

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For up-to-date troll information, call the 24-hour information line in the Douglas Office at 465-TROL (8765). In addition, the following telephone numbers may be called during the troll fishing season to obtain recorded announcements concerning areas open to trolling.

Ketchikan-(907) 225-6870

Petersburg-(907) 772-3700

SOUTHEAST ALASKA TROLL WEBSITE

<http://www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us/region1/finfish/salmon/trolinfo.htm>

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